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The Best News Of 1954

ROLAND B. GITTELSOHN

To The American Negro Troops

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

Beyond The Seas — An Uneasy World

HENRY F. WINSLOW

Books By Negro Authors, 1954

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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Joyce R. Wilson

KIVIE KAPLAN *of Boston, Massachusetts, co-chairman with Dr. Benjamin Mays of Atlanta, Georgia, of the Life Membership Committee of the NAACP, presents a life membership plaque to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations. The Association received 112 full life memberships during 1954.*

■ **Why Rabbi Gittelsohn thinks desegregation will work in American society**

The Best News of 1954

By Roland B. Gittelsohn

MOST of those who have been active and concerned in the field of civil rights would probably pick as the most important news development of the year recently ended, the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in our nation's public schools. My own choice would be different, not because I would for a moment minimize the historic decision of last May but because I believe that 1954 marked a development of even greater consequence.

After all, the Court decision left a painfully disturbing question in the minds even of some who greeted it with uninhibited joy: whether, as a practical matter, the unanimous will of our highest bench could be made to work. I believe that 1954 gave us not only the question but the answer as well. I choose, therefore, as the year's best news that which demonstrated beyond the slightest shadow of doubt that desegregation will work in American society; namely, the fact that 1954 marked the effective and successful integration of Negroes for the first time in the Armed Forces of the United States.

To understand anything like the full impact of my choice, however, one must begin by realizing what the picture was just a few short years ago. I think quite the greatest shock I received in my thirty-one months as a chaplain from 1943 to 1946 was what I saw firsthand of Negroes in the Marine Corps and Navy. I saw colored sailors in uniform forced to the rear of United States Navy buses on the Naval Operating Base at Norfolk, Virginia. I saw Negro sailors restricted to their own ghetto-sleeping-quarters on

*Adapted from a sermon of the same title preached by Rabbi Gittelsohn from the pulpit of Temple Israel in Boston, Massachusetts.

RABBI ROLAND B. GITTELSOHN, *Rabbi of Temple Israel of Boston, Massachusetts, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a graduate of Western Reserve University and Hebrew Union College, a prolific author of books and magazine articles; an active member in dozens of civic and cultural organizations; conducts his own regular radio and TV programs in Boston; was a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights (1947); and was a chaplain in the U. S. Naval Reserve from June 1943 to January 1946.*

American ships in the Pacific. I saw Negro Marines who begged for more active combat assignments—though I often wondered why—denied the right of any duty other than as menials or as stewards. I saw the very few Negroes in my own Marine Division treated with brutal injustice by some of their white officers. Only a few weeks ago I received my annual season's greeting card from a Negro Marine now living with his wife and children in Oakland, California, who has never once forgotten me at this time of year since I interceded on his behalf to prevent a flagrantly unjust brig sentence back in 1944.

FAVORABLE BREAK

It was no surprise to me, therefore, as a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights in 1947, to see the Committee conclude in its final report to the President: "Practically all white officers and enlisted men in all branches of service saw Negro military personnel performing only the most menial functions. They saw Negroes recruited for the common defense treated as men apart and distinct from themselves." This is where we started only ten short years ago. The progress made in one decade since is more than I would ever have dreamed possible. Its culmination and completion in 1954 marks for me not only the best news of the year but the greatest vindication of American democracy in my lifetime. It should be worth our while to trace at least the larger outlines of how that vindication occurred.

The first favorable break came actually before the end of World War II, though the American public didn't know much about it until it was disclosed in our Civil Rights Report already mentioned. Like many instances of social progress, it came more as a matter of dire necessity than of moral choice. Ten years ago last month the Battle of the Bulge threatened to turn what had appeared to be imminent allied victory into sudden and disastrous defeat. The need for immediate replacement troops became so desperate that a plan was drawn up to take Negro volunteers from rear-echelon service troops, train them in a six-week rush course in combat tactics, and then use them in Negro platoons of 48 men each, still segregated on the platoon level, but at least integrated with white platoons in the companies and battalions of eleven army divisions. The rush of Negro volunteers was so great that very shortly the offer had to be withdrawn.

Of even greater significance, however, was the reaction of the white troops among whom these Negroes served. The Research Branch of the Army Information and Education Division sent fifty interviewers, most of them trained social scientists, out to question white officers and men in seven of the eleven Divisions. Eighty-six percent of the officers and 92 percent of the men said that, given equal training and experience, they felt Negro troops would fight just as effectively as white troops. Among those white troops that had no experience whatever with Negro soldiers, only 11 percent indicated they would approve integration of Negro platoons in their companies. Among those white troops

Hal Harrison

RABBI ROLAND B. GITTELSOHN
of Temple Israel Boston, Massachusetts.

who had been close enough to see how integration worked without actually experiencing it themselves, 51 percent indicated their approval. And finally, among the white soldiers who had themselves participated in such integration, a total of 60 percent voted in its favor!

INTEGRATION ACCEPTED

So we learned two things even before the second World War had ended. One: that despite all the raucous rumbling and hollow threats, most white men will not only accept integration but will ultimately like and approve it. Two: that the measure of their approval will be directly proportionate to the extent of their personal contact with Negroes.

The second substantial development in our story came in Korea. During the intervening years, to be sure, the Air Force had made considerable progress in establishing an integrated training program, but the Navy had made less, and the Army practically none at all. In Korea, again, it was a matter of military necessity. Despite the fact that General Douglas MacArthur frowned upon all steps toward desegregation, military emergency made some few steps in that direction imperative and after General Ridgway had taken over these steps were extended beyond the limit of absolute necessity. By the summer of 1951, just a few months after MacArthur had been replaced, racial integration had been completed in Korea. From that completion we learned another valuable lesson, over and above those already learned during the final months of World War II in Europe. We learned that military desegration results in improved efficiency on the part not only of Negro groups but of white troops also!

Does that strike some of you as sounding strange? Well, strange or not, it's true. There can't be any doubt about it after examining three thick volumes assembled by an expert staff from three university and civilian research agencies who questioned white troops that had served in Korea. Two hundred and forty-five white officers with combat experience in racially mixed units were given extensive questionnaires. Of those who completed the forms, majorities ranging from 66 percent to 90 percent rated Negro soldiers "about on a par" with whites. On the crucial matter of standing up to mass attack—where, to be perfectly honest, segregated Negro units in the past had at times shown a tendency to break and run—85 percent of the officers questioned found that Negroes in mixed units performed "about the same" as white soldiers.

A Negro lieutenant explains this improvement simply and convincingly. Speaking of the Negro soldier he says: "He's got a reason for trying now. He's not just competing against another Negro, knowing no matter how good he is no one will much care. He's not even competing against a white man. But he is competing against the standards of America, same as anyone else."

IMPROVED EFFICIENCY

That this competition results in improved efficiency on the part of white troops also is attested by Lt. Colonel Harvey G. Johnson, himself a white special services officer from —of all places!—Virginia, in these

words: "The Army is getting more efficiency out of people. It even makes the whites better; they're afraid the colored will get the better of them." So by the end of 1951 desegregation in uniform had proceeded in Korea to the point where we knew definitely that: (a) white troops would accept it and eventually for the most part like it; (b) the closer the contact with Negroes, the more they would like it; and (c) the military would gain through improved efficiency and morale in both groups.

It remained in the three years following for the Armed Forces of the United States to apply voluntarily and universally the practices adopted perforce and on a limited scale in European and Korean combat. By the middle of 1954, that application had reached a point where, for all practical purposes, segregation had disappeared from the Air Force and Navy, while nine out of ten Negro soldiers in the Army also were serving in racially mixed units. Therefore, 1954 marks not only the virtual completion of the program but also the learning of at least two additional lessons over and above those we have already listed. They're worth mentioning here because of their obvious meaning for the question of whether the Supreme Court decision is capable of ultimate implementation.

In the first place, we know now that there has been very little difference, if any, between Northern and Southern white soldiers in their reactions to desegregation. It was with malice aforethought that I quoted an officer from Virginia in making another point two paragraphs back. His attitude can be easily duplicated a hundredfold from among other Southerners. At Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi, with reference to so sensitive an area even as *social* integration between Negroes and Whites, a major from Georgia has said: "It's coming. I'm hardened to it. I'm from the South, but they're giving their blood the same as the white boys. There is no reason they shouldn't go around together if they want to." This sort of evidence confirms the suspicion many of us have had for years on the Civil Rights front, that the average white Southerner is by no means as violently opposed to progress and change as his political leaders would have the rest of the country believe.

BIGOTED PARENTS

A second truth demonstrated by the best news of 1954, which is of enormous import for 1955, is that there seems to be no problem at all as far as children are concerned; it's only psychopathic adults who are a problem. While desegregation was proceeding apace on the adult level from 1950 to 1954, the same sort of effort was being made toward integrating the children of military personnel in post schools. The outstanding success of this nature was achieved by Mrs. Mildred Poole, a North Carolinian by birth, principal since 1947 of the post elementary school at Fort Bragg in her native state. Commencing in the school year 1951-1952 Mrs. Poole began an integrated program in the Fort Bragg school. There have been a few protests, to be sure, on the part of

bigoted parents, but no real trouble at all among the children, who immediately began to form friendships that crossed the color line. The experience of the children haven't been without instructive pathos and humor.

Mrs. Poole tells of one instance in which a sixth grade Negro girl was stung by a wasp. When the teacher directed the little colored girl to the school dispensary, a white child—daughter of a general, no less—asked for permission to go with her, saying: "I think she's scared." A white colonel from Tennessee described how his five-and-a-half year old daughter came home from her first day in kindergarten: "I asked her if there was any colored child in her class. 'Yes,' she replied. 'His name is Butch and he can wiggle his ears. He's going to teach us how to wiggle ours.' " It would appear—would it not?—that children are several steps ahead of their elders when it comes to civil rights.

PRACTICAL LEVEL

It remains now, before closing, to speak of the effect which military desegregation has already commenced to have on surrounding civilian practice. After all, I began by saying that to me this was the best and most exciting news of 1954 not just for its own sake but because of what it indicates about the possibility of implementing the Supreme Court decision on a practical level. Nothing shows this more clearly than the subtle influence which the new look in military civil rights has already begun to exert on civilian surroundings. Take Keesler Air Force Base, near Biloxi, Mississippi, as an example. You'll admit I haven't stacked the cards in my favor; Biloxi, Mississippi is as deep South and as racially bigoted as any town in the United States. Yet see what has happened there due almost entirely to racial integration at the nearby Keesler Base.

Major General James F. Powell, Commander of the Base, who—not incidentally—was born in Virginia, is authority for the statement that in the beginning he couldn't hold parades in town because of civilian complaints about Negroes and Whites marching shoulder to shoulder. Today such parades are held and integrated troops participate together even in public entertainments in Biloxi and there are no complaints! There was a time when General Powell refused to send the racially mixed Base Choir to sing at civilian functions because local custom prevented the men from eating and sleeping together. Recently, the choir not only sang on such an occasion but its members were served lunch at one of the smart hotels on the Mississippi resort coast. Not too long ago a Negro customer entering a Biloxi store would have been waited on sullenly, if at all, and only after all white customers had been handled. Recently, however, a Negro Army psychiatrist at Keesler reported he is always treated promptly and courtesously in downtown shops, with white salesgirls politely asking: "May I help you sir?" Such is the impact of the Armay change even on the most bigoted of local civilian mores.

Perhaps there is no better way of concluding than with two utterly op-

(*Continued on page* 125)

To the American Negro Troops

(Aux Soldats Negro-Americains)

By Léopold Sédar Senghor

Formerly, I did not recognize you in the prison of your tight drab uniform.
I did not recognize you under your gourd of a plumeless helmet.
I did not recognize the tremulous neighing of your iron horses
that drink but do not eat,
Lacking the nobility of elephants, but rather the
barbarous clumsiness of antedeluvian monsters.
Behind your strong face, I did not recognize you.
Yet I had only to touch the warmth of your dark hand—
My name is *Africa*—
And I discovered lost laughter again, and heard old voices,
and the roaring rapids of the Congo.
Brothers, I doubt it is you who bombed the cathedrals
that are the pride of Europe,
Or that you are the thunderbolt, in the hands of God, that
smote Sodom and Gomorrah.
No, you are messengers of mercy, the breath of spring after winter.
To those who have forgotten how to laugh—who manage only an
oblique smile,
Who know only the salt taste of tears and the harsh odor of blood—
You bring the springtime of peace, and hope at the end of hope,
And refresh again their night with the sweetness of milk.
The blue fields of the sky are covered with flowers,
The silence sings softly. You bring them the sun.
The air is alive with liquid murmurs and crystal chirpings and
the soft beat of wings,
And ethereal places become warm nests.
Down flowing streets of joy boys play with dreams.
Men dance in front of machines and astonished burst out singing.
The eyelashes of students are sprinkled with rose petals,
Fruit ripens in the breasts of virgins,
And the hips of women—oh, how sweet!—handsomely grow heavy.
Black brothers, warriors whose mouths are singing flowers—
Oh, delight of living when winter is over—
You I salute as messengers of peace!

English translation by Langston Hughes

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE: *Léopold Sédar Senghor is a French West African poet, author of several books, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Pairs representing Senegal.*

First NAACP Life Members For 1955

Al Henderson

"ON THE BALL"—*These New Jersey Girl Friends have the honor of being the first 1955 life members in the Association. Seated, from left, are Mrs. Rod Jones, Mrs. Tony Langston, Mrs. Hayes Lambert, Mrs. Hylan Reid, Mrs. Douglas Garrett (chairman of the committee which planned the NAACP benefit Carousel Party at Essex House in Newark, N. J., on November 17, 1954), Mrs. Huerta Neals, Mrs. Charles Lomack, and Mrs. Marcus Carpenter. Standing, from left, are Mrs. Frank Thompson (chapter secretary), Mrs. Reynold Burch, Mrs. William Kinchelow, Mrs. Carl Jones, Mrs. J. A. Ashe, Mrs. Hubert Humphrey, Mrs. Edward Sjelton, Mrs. Chapelle Glenn, Mrs. Al Cuyjet, and Mrs. James Wiley. Officers of the chapter are Inell Neals, president; Maxine Edwards, vice-president; Avis Reid, recording secretary; Lela Thompson, corresponding secretary; Cynthia Sinclair, treasurer; Barbara Shelton, sergeant-at-arms; and Kay Wetmore, parliamentarian.*

■ How similar and yet how different have been the courses of these two talented writers

Beyond the Seas—an Uneasy World

By Henry F. Winslow

WITH the publication of *Black Power* and *An American in India** Richard Wright and Saunders Redding, the one a novelist of the very first rank and the other a versatile writer of distinction, have committed themselves to the pressing responsibility of free men of conscience: the responsibility of rendering a just and faithful appraisal of political and social forces in an uneasy world. So that from Mr. Wright comes a stirring portrait of his personal impressions during a four-month visit to Africa's Gold Coast and from Mr. Redding a carefully considered travelogue account of this author's three-month tour of India.

Mr. Wright's journey was initiated when the suggestion of author-journalist George Padmore's wife was seconded by that of his own. The net result is such a report as only a Wright could give, and one which bears the indelible mark of a provocative but profoundly honest temperament. Welcomed and aided by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah (who is likewise the leader of his country's powerful Convention People's Party), Mr. Wright found on the Gold Coast three standard Western types: the business man, bent on fattening from its resources—it is the world's foremost producer of cocoa; the soldier, seeking an enemy to kill; and the missionary, yearning "to remake *his* own image" in order to save himself rather than the African. He charges that Westerners have wrapped up and disguised their naked lust for gold in Christian morality and in so doing have destroyed the mental habits and former vision of native Africans, whom he faithfully and vividly pictures as diseased and distrustful, but suffering most of all from "the psychological shackles of foreign misrule."

He therefore attributes the success

* Black Power. By Richard Wright. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1954. 358 pp. $4.00. An American in India. By Saunders Redding. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1954. 277 pp. $3.50.

HENRY F. WINSLOW *teaches English in the East New York Vocational High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

of Nkrumah to the fact that this popular leader has on the one hand grasped an economic vision and on the other tapped "the abandoned reservoir that Christian religion had no use for." Hence Wright advises his friend Nkrumah to regiment the daily lives of his people to the end of "giving form, organization, direction, meaning and a sense of justification" to them. Here, therefore, is a large order and a heavy indictment —the latter more so because in this book Wright has forged Freud into a chisel and Marx into a mallet and begun to pound upon Western culture (or modern civilization) as he observes it operating in (or on) Africa. Actually, what Mr. Wright says is a re-statement in terms of Gold Coast problems of the fundamental argument in *The Outsider*: that the confusion and terror which stalk the world are in very fact a mirror reflecting the basically bestial motive in Western culture.

TELLING SCENES

Black Power concentrates this view on the English in the Gold Coast and points it by presenting a most telling scene drawn from Wright's visit to Samreboi, where ten years ago the United African Company built the world's largest plywood and timber mill. At a party given by the company's general manager, and attended by company officials and their wives, Wright witnessed such a feast on contemptuous humor directed at Gold Coast natives as curdled his emotions.

As to the Africans, Mr. Wright's "over-all impression was that the black human beings had so completely merged with the dirt that one could scarce tell where humanity ended and the earth began. . . ." And his report on their lives is no help to those who insist that the key to what Negroes *really are* is imbedded somewhere in some lost sense of origin or some unfound tradition: ". . . I knew that I'd never feel an identification with Africans on a 'racial' basis."

He learned from Mrs. Hannah Cudjoe, an official in the Convention People's Party, that the tribal status of the African woman holds her the chattel of her husband; he reasoned as he talked with one of the Christian chiefs that this group puts its own "hereditary rights," perpetuated by magical authority, above the educational and health needs of the native population. Thus the African chiefs stand with the Christian missionaries in opposition to the Convention People's Party.

In *Black Power* Mr. Wright's mind displays much of the forceful imagination, if little of the objectivity, of the true scientist. Although his emotional involvement poses a temperamental handicap, it is largely offset by his disarming ingenuousness. Probably no other contemporary writer of American origin lays himself so bare as does Wright, and certainly no other can match the fiercely independent, Miltonic pride which saturates his essentially tragic outlook on life as he has come to know it.

PATRIOTIC MISSION

An American in India is the fruit of a greatly patriotic mission, for Mr. Redding's job, quietly arranged

in 1952 for him by the State Department, "was in plainest terms to win friends for America among the Indian people." Determined to pursue his task as an American, Mr. Redding was nevertheless frequently sidetracked by shocking and humiliating reminders of his national status as a colored man. Valiantly he fought back, but the solid facts at his command could hardly cope with overdrawn accounts of race prejudice in the U.S. with which Indians have been indoctrinated by Communists.

But even so, Mr. Redding was more than once to be numbed by the cold blade of truth—sharpened with scorn. " 'These are not the Negro communities in your American South protesting their many inequalities,' " one Karima Lee shot at him. " 'There are no armed police to shoot them down.' " And when he struggled for an answer to this she struck again: " 'I have been to your country . . . I know what your community is made to bear.' " Nor could his parrying stop the professor who introduced him to a student audience at Aligarh and thereafter beseiged him with arguments laden with sarcastic references to the West. One can well imagine the facility which those without access to a complete picture of America accept such subtle attitudinizing as is implied in the following exchange between the professor and Mr. Redding:

> The false light of the West does not shine so bright as to blind us. We know where the sun rises.
>
> And where does the sun rise?
>
> Where it has always risen—in the East.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Has the future already arrived in the West then, the golden future of universal intelligence and unmatched equality?

Thus *An American in India* confirms more eloquently prior reports by other responsible Americans like ex-Ambassador Chester W. Bowles and *Saturday Review* editor Norman Cousins, each of whom has stated frankly that the race question is the prime consideration in India's current conception of the West.

COMPLICATED TASK

Further complicating Mr. Redding's task was "a certain knowingness on the part of questioners" among the intellectuals who generally made up his audiences. He repeatedly encountered Indians who gave generous evidence of a sense of moral superiority which tended to extend its vast prerogative as far as Jove, but offered no adequate explanation for Mr. Redding's most disturbing observation:

> . . . I had much respect for the intellectual honesty of the upper classes and for the clamorous vigor of the young government, but I could not help feeling that both the upper classes and the government had a certain contempt for human suffering, and that human suffering was the most fundamental of all India's problems.

But probably no less important is the observation by which Mr. Redding is most disturbed: "There is a hard, solid core of communism in India and, considering the segment of the population that harbors it—professors, writers, journalists, politicians—it is a danger."

Interesting are the recommendations Mr. Redding sets forth as a

result of what he saw. He believes that Americans are not aware of the "very high sensitivity of the Indian people"—a factor which leads them to resent help devoid of respect. He suggests that Fulbright professors who go to the East should be chosen with due regard to personality qualifications as well as knowledge and skill; that Indian intellectuals dedicated to the future of their country be invited to America that they may see how this country handles her problems; and that many more American students (those who are genuinely friendly and democratic of temperament) be sent to India.

The value of Mr. Redding's book lies in the fact that it is a sober treatment of a trying experience; it maintains a quietly fluent command of prose and logic which reveals the capacity to weather humiliation and shock with manly dignity.

Anyone who has followed closely the emergence of Wright and Redding over the half generation during which each has published six volumes can hardly fail to note how similar has been the course but how different the content of this talented pair. Each has written a history of the Negro in America (*Twelve Million Black Voices, They Came in Chains*); each has filed a sharp and penetrating autobiographical account of his peculiar American experience (*Black Boy, On Being Negro in America*); each has projected in fiction form an unlovable central character illustrating the potential warp of American society (*Native Son, Stranger and Alone*). At 45 and 48, respectively, Wright and Redding are but three years apart in age.

Yet the contrast they make, put simply, and clearly indicated in *Black Power* and *An American in India*, is the difference between dawn and twilight. For the painful thing about *Black Power* is the querulousness of its approach—intimating perhaps that the product of Mississippi's peasant stock has been oppressed fully as thoroughly as Lionel Trilling pointed out (though he excepted Wright) in his comment on *Black Boy*:

> . . . Mr. Wright . . . dares . . . to take oppression seriously, to believe that it really does oppress, that its tendency is not so much to exempt the oppressed from the moral flaws of the dominant culture from which they are excluded as it is to give them other flaws of feeling and action.

So that in Wright's anatomy of the world as in John Donne's three centuries before him

> The element of fire is quite put out;
> The sun is lost, and th'earth, and no man's wit
> Can well direct him where to look for it.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> . . . this world's generall sicknesse doth not lie
> In any humour, or one certain part;
> But as thou sawest it rotten at the heart,
> Thou seest a Hectique feaver hath got hold
> Of the whole substance, not to be contrould.
> And but thou hast but one way not t'admit
> The world's infection, to be none of it.

It is a view which should not be

(*Continued on page* 125)

GODFREY IBOM, *Nigerian exchange student at University of Oregon, presents proceeds from first settlement under Oregon civil-rights law to Grace Choi, Korean exchange student, and to Otto Rutherford, president of Portland NAACP. BOTTOM: Some of the individuals who made the car-give-away affair of the Philadelphia branch a success. From left, they are Bette Smith-Marshall, Conchita Nakatani, Hester Brown, and Rosa Pitts. Back row, Jack Shanley (largest single contributor), Dr. Harry Green, branch president, and Lacy Patterson, who represented his wife.*

MRS. LULA COX *is presenting C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Tuskegee branch life membership committee, a check for $100 as down payment on a life membership for the Zeta Sigma chaper of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. This purchase brings to six the number of life members in the Tuskegee branch. BOTTOM: The Beta Xi Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority joins ranks with five other organizations and individuals at Tuskegee by taking out an NAACP life membership. Dr. Alfreda Webb (left) hands $100 check to D. L. Beasley, branch president.*

A Paragraph reviews of books written by Negro authors during 1954

Books by Negro Authors, 1954

By *Arthur B. Spingarn*

THIS résumé (the nineteenth annual one published in *The Crisis*), following the practice adopted by its compiler in previous years, notices all books and pamphlets in English by colored authors (in accordance with the United States definition of "colored") published during 1954 that have come to his attention. It includes a few that appeared in 1953, which he saw too late to include in last year's résumé. It is obviously incomplete and, as heretofore, omits mention of works in foreign languages (except those written by natives of the United States), some of which are important. There are also three or four African books of importance which are not included in this list. No comments are made on books that have been reviewed in *The Crisis* (other than to indicate where such reviews may be found), or on separately listed pamphlets.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, *whose hobby is collecting Negro books, was re-elected in January for the 15th consecutive year as president of the NAACP.*

I. BOOKS

ABRAHAMS, PETER: Tell Freedom: Memories of Africa. London: Faber & Faber. 311pp 12/6. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 370pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1954 at page 463.

ARMSTRONG, LOUIS: Satchmo: My Life in New Orleans. New York: Prentice-Hall Inc. 240pp $3.50

The early life of the renowned trumpeteer. Gamy and obviously unlike his earliest autobiography, *Swing that Trumpet*, written by himself.

BONNE III, Mii Kwabena: Milestones in the History of the Gold Coast. Achimota: Gold Coast, Diplomatic Publications Ltd. 92pp

The autobiography, written in England, of a Gold Coast ruler who has been also clerk, contractor, builder and merchant.

BONTEMPS, ARNA: The Story of George Washington Carver. Illustrated. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. 182pp $1.50

Fictional biography, vividly written for children from 8 to 12.

BUSTER, GREENE: Brighter Sun. New York: Pageant Press. 282pp $4.00

A history of the author's grandfather and his descendants told in fictional form.

CHANTRELLE, SEGINALD: Not Without Dust. New York: The Exposition Press. 123pp $3.00

A "vanity" novel of disillusion with the jim-crow American army.

CHISHOLM, WILLIAM MASON: Splintered Darkness. Brooklyn: Trilon Press. 86pp $2.00

A volume of verse by the founder of William Chisholm Institute of Rock Hill, S.C.

CONSTANTINE, LEARIE: Colour Bar. London: Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd. 193pp 12sh 6d

A study of the problems of color by the famous cricketeer. Superficial, based on secondary and sometimes obsolete sources. Illustrated.

CORBO, D. R., Jr.: Hard Ground. New York: Vantage Press. $2.75

A novel about the 94th Infantry Division in World War II.

COTTON, ELLA EARLS: A Spark For My People. New York: Exposition Press. 288pp $4.00

The sociological autobiography of a Negro teacher. The story of more than forty years of teaching in the Deep South.

CRUMP, GEORGE PETER, Jr.: From Bondage They Came. New York: Vantage Press. 213pp $3.50

A novel with a poor plot and stereotyped characters.

CUNEY, WARING, LANGSTON HUGHES AND BRUA MCM. WRIGHT, Editors: Lincoln University Poetry. New York: The Fine Editions Press. XVII+72pp $3.00

Centennial Anthology. A collection of poems by Lincoln University Alumni 1854-1954, with a foreword by Horace Mann Bond and an introduction by J. Saunders Redding.

DANSBY, R. BALDWIN: A Brief History of Jackson College. Jackson, Miss.: Jackson College. 286pp $3.00

Written by a former president of Jackson College. A typical story of the survival of education among Negroes in the South.

DAY, HELEN CALDWELL: Not Without Tears. New York: Sheed & Ward 270pp $3.50

A Roman Catholic wife and mother tells the story of the Blessed Martin House and of the fellowship at the Altar between white and Negro communicants. A supplement to her earlier "Color Ebony."

DIGGS, ARTHUR: Black Woman. New York: Exposition Press. 43pp $2.50

A "vanity book" without merit.

DUBOIS, W. E. B.: The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America. New York: Social Science Press. 339pp $6.00

A reprint of the author's doctor's thesis written 59 years ago at Harvard University. Has "apologia" telling why, 59 years ago, he had no "clear concept of Marx on the class struggle for income and power."

ELIAS, T. OLAWALE: Ground Work of Nigerian Law. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd. 374pp 30sh

A history of the courts, the sources, and the general philosophy of law in Nigeria by a learned and able native barrister.

GREEN, KIRKLAND W.: Fools of the Earth. New York: Exposition Press. 138pp $3.50

A study of the influence of negative thinking in our time. A veteran teacher in southern schools sets forth his philosophy of life.

HENRIQUES, FERNANDO M.: Family and Colour in Jamaica. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 196pp 18/

An exhaustive and scholarly though provocative study by a Jamaician of mixed Negro and Jewish ancestry.

HERSHAW, FAY MCKEENE: Verses Along The Way. New York: Exposition Press. 48pp $2.50

Verses for children from 7 to 11 years old.

HIGGS, OLIVER F.: Into The Realm. Waterbury, Conn.: The Poet's Press. 37pp $1.00

A collection of poems.

HIMES, CHESTER: The Third Generation. New York: The World Publishing Co. 350pp $3.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for April 1954 at page 247.

HOPE, JOHN II: Negro Employment in 3 Southern Plants of Industrial Harvester Co. Washington, D. C.: National Planning Association. 143pp $1.75

Case study number one of a projected selected studies of Negro employment in the southern states.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: The First Book of Rhymes. Pictures by Robin King. New York: Franklin Watts Inc. 63pp $1.75

Another stimulating study for children by one famous poet.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: Famous American Negroes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 147pp $2.75

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January 1955 at page 58.

HYPPOLITE, MICHELSON PAUL: A Study of Haitian Folklore. Translated by Edgar Laforest and Mrs. Pansy Hart. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'Etat. 51pp

A lecture delivered originally before the Albanice Française in Jamaica. The booklet has met the approval of Haiti's most distinguished scholar, Dr. Price Mars.

ITAYEMI, PHEBEAN AND P. GURREY: Folk Tales and Fables. London: Penquin Books. 123pp 1/6

52 folk tales and fables current in British West Africa (Yoruba, Isoko, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone) translated by natives of these regions and collected by Mrs. Itayemi and Prof. Gurrey.

JAMES, GEORGE G. M.: Stolen Legacy. New York: Philosophical Library. 190pp $3.75

An attempt to prove that so-called Greek philosophy originated not in Greece but in Africa.

JOHNSON, OZIE HAROLD: Price of Freedom. Houston, Texas: The author. 177pp

An attempted vindication of his former deanship of the School of Law, Texas Southern University.

JOHNSON, RUBY F.: The Development of Negro Religion. New York: Philosophical Library. 202pp $3.00

A presentation of the functional aspects of christian religion among Negroes today as seen by the author.

JOHNSON, T. S.: The Story of A Mission. The Sierra Leone Church: First daughter of C.M.S. London: S.P.C.K. 151pp 8/6

A detailed and scholarly history of the Episcopal Church in Sierra Leone by a Bishop of the church, with a foreword by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

JONES, WILLIAM H.: The Triangle's

End. A novelette. New York: Exposition Press. 79pp $2.50

An amateurish short novel.

JORDAN, ELSIE: Strange Sinner. New York: Pageant Press. 172pp $3.00

A novel, poorly written.

KILLENS, JOHN O.: Youngblood. New York: The Dial Press Inc. 566pp $3.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1954 at page 511.

LAMMING, GEORGE: The Emigrants. London: Michael Joseph. 15/

This book by the brilliant author of *In The Castle of My Skin* is an account of the hopes and trials of a group of West Indians enroute to England.

LAYE, CAMERA: The Dark Child. Preface by Philippe Thoby Marcelin. Translated by James Kirkup, Ernest York: The Noonday Press. 188pp $2.75

A sensitive and charming account of the childhood of a native of upper Guinea in the town of Kouroussa on the banks of the Niger. It won for the author (now an engineering student in Paris) the Veillon prize for 1953.

LOGAN, RAYFORD W.: The Negro In American Life And Thought: The Nadir, 1877-1901. New York: The Dial Press. 380pp $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1954 at page 381.

MACHADO DE ASSIS: Philosopher Or Dog? Translated from the Portuguese by Clotilde Wilson. New York: The Noonday Press. 271pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1954 at page 574.

MARKANDAYA, KAMALA: Nectar In A Sieve. London: Putnam 12/6

MARTIN, FLETCHER: Our Great Americans. The Negro contribution to American progress. Compiled and edited by Fletcher Martin. Chicago: Gamma Corporation. 96pp $1.00

Thumbnail sketches (illustrated) of about 70 well known Negroes, mostly contemporary.

MCDONALD, EMANUEL B. SAM: Sam McDonald's Farm. Stanford Reminiscence. Stanford, Calif. Stanford University Press. IX+422pp $7.50

Intimate recollections of one who worked at Stanford University for 5 years, starting as a teamster and retiring as superintendent of athlete buildings and grounds.

MENIRU, G. UDEGBUNEM: African-American Cooperation. Glen Gardens, New Jersey: The Libertarian Press. 120pp $3.50

More personal plea than fact.

MILLER, CLIFFORD L.: Wings Over Dark Waters. A poetic drama. New York: Great Concord Publishers. 270pp $3.50

A long ambitious 'closet' drama in prose and verse.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: The Life and Death of Sylvia. New York: The John Day Co. 316pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1954 at page 639.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: The Harrowing of Hubertus. London: Secter & Warburg. 303pp 15/

The seventh novel of this gifted and prolific author to be published in the U.S. by The John Day Company under the title of Hubertus, a novel.

NGCOBO, SELBY BANGANI AND OTHERS: In The African Way of Life. Ed. by G. C. Calpin. New York: Columbia University Press. 200pp $3.50

Written by the people personally affected. Factual studies prepared by the

International Studies Conference at the request of Unesco, Chap. V (pp48-69) The Bantu People by Selby Bangani Ngcobo and Chap. VI (pp70-78) Coloured Community by George J. Golding and Franklin Pybus Joshua.

OKAFOR, AMANKE: In The New West Africa: Problems of Independence. Edited by Basil Davidson and Adenekan Ademola. London: George Allen & UNWIN, Ltd. 184pp 15/

OFFORD, CARL: The Naked Fear. Ace Books Inc. 160pp $.25

A novel of sex and passion by the author of *The White Face.*

ONABAMIRO, S. D.: Food and Health. London: Penquin Books 124pp 1/6

A reasoned plea for a well balanced diet designed for natives of Nigeria by a Nigerian lecturer at Ibadau University College.

PRICE, FREDERICK A.: Liberian Odyssey. "By Hammond and Surfboat." The autobiography of F. A. Price. New York: The Pageant Press. 260pp $7.50

A handsomely gotten up book. Autobiography of a Liberian citizen.

PRITCHARD, GLORIA CLINTON: Trees Along the Highway. New York: Comet Press Books. 26pp $2.00

A first book of verse.

PIERCE, SAMUEL H.: Morgue Guide. A Manual of embalming. Atlanta, Ga.: The author. 104pp $2.95

A practice guide for the mortician together with a brief history of the subject.

REDDING, SAUNDERS: An American in India. A personal report on the Indian dilemma and the nature of her conflict. Indianapolis: Bobb-Merrill Co. Inc. 277pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1955 at page 77.

RICHARDS, EUGENE N. with EDMUND C. MCDONAGH: Ethnic Relations in the United States. New York: Appletown-Century Crofts Inc. 408pp $4.00

An excellent reference source book. Its objectivity is enhanced by its biracial authorship.

RICHER, CLEMENT: Son of Ti-Coyo. Translated by Gerard Hopkins. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 245pp $3.00

A sequel to the authors delightful whimsy *Ti-Covo and His Shark;* unfortunately the original joke isn't enough for two books.

SCOTT, ANVE: Case 999: A Christmas Story. Boston: Meador Publishing Co. 27pp $1.50

A very short simple tale of the author of the *George Sampson Brite* stories.

SHERMAN, ELLEN BURNS: Balm For Men's Souls. Boston: The Christopher Publishing House. 86pp $2.00

Eight essays.

SMITH, ALVIN D.: George Washington Carver: Man of God. New York: Exposition Press. 76pp $2.50

Based on notes made by a student of Carver's Bible lectures at Tuskegee.

SMITH, LUCY: No Middle Ground. Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. 30pp $1 paper $2 cloth

A collection of poems.

SMITH, WILLIAM GARDNER: South Street. New York: Farrar, Straus and Young. 312pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February at page 124.

SMITHWICK, CHARLES A., JR.: False Measure. New York: The Williams-Frederick Press. 285pp $3.50

SMITHWICK, CHARLES A. JR.: False

Measure: A Satirical Novel of the Lives and Objectives of Upper-class Negroes. New York: The Williams-Frederick Press. 285pp $3.50

The author missed his opportunity. What might have been an interesting novel is only a verbose and dull one.

TARTER, CHARLES L.: Family of Destiny. New York: Pageant Press. 277pp $3.50

A novel by a pastor who is also a probation officer in New Jersey.

THIS I BELIEVE: The personal philosophies of 100 thoughtful men and women with a foreword by Edward R. Murrow. New York: Simon and Schuster. 233pp $1 paper $3 cloth

Contains contributions by Ralph Bunche, Hulan Jack, Hubert Delany and Walter White.

THOMAS, CHARLES CYRUS: Young Bough Blossoming. Hollywood, California: n.d. 33pp $1.75

A third volume of verse by a former New York City school teacher who now teaches in the Los Angeles schools.

THOMPSON, ERA BELL: Africa, Land of My Fathers. Garden City: Doubleday & Company Inc. 281pp $3.75

An editor of *Ebony's* account of her travels in Africa in search of "blood ties between the American Negro and his African cousin" and her unhappy experiences in that search.

TOWNESEND, V. M.: 54 Years of African Methodism: Reflections of a Presiding Elder of the A.M.E. Church. New York: Exposition Press. 158pp $3.50

An exposition of the law and doctrine of the A.M.E. Church by the venerable pastor at Little Rock and a diatribe against assorted malpractices within it.

THURMAN, HOWARD: The Creative Encounter: An Interpretation of Religion and the Social Witness. New York: Harper & Brothers. 152pp $2.00

An eloquent preachment of the unity of mankind.

TURNER, ROBERT E.: Memories of a Retired Pullman Porter. New York: Exposition Press. 191 pp $3.00

An artless and naive autobiography by an octogenarian.

TURNER, RUFUS P.: Transmitions. New York: Gernsback Publications Inc. 144pp $2.00

An elementary explanation of transistor theory and operation for electronic workers by a successful practicing engineer.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE: The New South and Higher Education. Tuskegee, Alabama. $2.00

A symposium held in connection with the inaugural of Luther H. Foster as fourth president of Tuskegee Institute.

TUTUVLA, AMOS: My Life in the Bush of Ghosts. London: Faber & Faber. 174pp 12/6. English sheets published by Grove Press, New York 174pp $3.50

A fantastic tale using Yoruba folklore and an uninhibited African imagination by a Nigerian whose first book, *The Palm Wine Drunkard*, won critical applause.

WALLACE, ELIZABETH WEST: Scandal at Daybreak. New York: Pageant Press. $3.00

Another "vanity" novel.

WARD, THOMAS P.: The Clutches of Circumstances. New York: Pageant Press. 164pp $3.00

A sequel to the author's *The Right to Live* published in 1953.

WATKINS, ALMA TAYLOR: Eroticism in the Novels of Felipe Trigo. New York: Bookman Associates. 162pp

$3.50

A doctoral thesis.

WOODWARD, ISIAH A.: West Virginia and Its Struggle for Statehood. Baltimore: Morgan State College. $1.50

A short historical study.

WRIGHT, ETHEL WILLIAMS: Of Man and Trees. Poems. New York: Exposition Press. 64pp $2.50

Pedestrian verse.

WRIGHT, RICHARD: Black Power: A Record of Reaction in a Land of Pathos. New York: Harper Brothers. XV+358pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February at page 77.

WRIGHT, RICHARD: Savage Holiday. New York: Avon Publications Inc. 220pp 35¢

A novel of violence. For the first time this famous author has written a book with all-white characters.

YERBY, FRANK: Benton Row. New York: The Dial Press. 346 pp $3.50

The ninth best seller of this fabulously successful author.

YERBY, FRANK: Bride of Liberty. Garden City: Doubleday & Company. 219pp $2.50

A juvenile set in the time of the American Revolution.

II. PAMPHLETS

Among those published in 1954 that have come to the compiler's attention, the following are noted:

ANTOR, S. G.: "Most Secret"—Politics in Togoland. London

BAETA, C. G.: Hints to Authors of Vernacular Books. London

BLAY, J. BENIBENGOR: Dr. Bengia Wants a Wife. Aboso, Gold Coast

BLAY, J. BENIBENGOR: Britain Revisited. Aboso, Gold Coast

BONTEMPS, ARNA: List of Manuscripts, published works and relative matters of Charles Wadell Chestnutt in the Fisk University Library. Nashville, Tennessee

CANADY, HERMAN C.: The Psychology of the American Negro. Institute West Virginia

CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY: Operation 104. Man for the general election 1954. Accra, Gold Coast

DAILY GRAPHIC: Your Government. The Story of the Gold Coast of 1954. Accra

DANFORD, J. R. and S. A. FUJA: Our Folk Lore and Fables

DAVIS, ARTHUR: Jesse B. Semple: Negro American. Atlanta, Georgia

DYKE, F. A.: Togoland Today. Accra

EPELLE, KIEA: Our Folk Lore and Fables Part II. Lagos, Nigeria

EPELLE, KIEA: Our Land and People. Part I The East. Lagos

EDU, J. E.: How Dr. Kivame Nkrumah Conquered Colonialism. Accra

EDU, J. E.: The Amazing Story of the C.P.P. Accra

GANA, M. ABBA: Our Land and People. Part II The North. Lagos

GOUBADIA, B. A. A.: Our Olympic Adventure. Lagos

GUZMAN, JESSIE P.: George Washington Carver. A classified bibliography. Tuskegee, Alabama.

HOLLEY, JOSEPH WINTHROP: What If the Shoe Were on the Other Foot. Slavery in Reverse. New York

I KOLI, ERNEST: Our Council of Ministers. Lagos

I KOLI, ERNEST: Our Northern Warriors, Lagos

MARSHALL, PERCIVAL G.: The People's Right in Democracy. Accra

MARTIN, MAXIMILIAM: Housing Problems of the Philadelphia Non-White Population. Philadelphia

MITCHELL, CLARENCE: The Status of Racial Integration in the Armed Services. Washington, D. C.

NAACP AND AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS: Civil Rights in the United States 1953. A balance sheet of group relations. New York

NAACP AND NORTH CALIFORNIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION: Where to Read up on Racism and Human Rights. San Francisco

NAACP: Segregation and the Schools. New York

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES: The Forgotten People. New York

NORTEY, KOBINA: Britain's Future in the Gold Coast. Glasgow, Scotland

OKAE, J. D.: Twi Songs and Singing Games. London

ROBINSON, GOLIA W., JR.: Twenty-Five. A collection of poems. New York

ROWAN, CARL T.: Jim Crow Schools on Trial. Minneapolis

SAM, GILBERT A.: Absconding Bridegroom. Accra

SOWUNMI, AKINTUNDE: Our Land and People. Part III The West. Largos

THANNI, ADE: Our Coronation Visitors. Lagos

THORNTON, GEORGE B.: Selections from Thornton (Verse). Wilberforce, Ohio

WINSLOW, HENRY F.: George S. Schuyler: Fainting Traveler.

YEN, KWESI: The Street Boys on the March to Freedom. Accra

YEN, KWESI: The Achievements of Dr. Kwame N. Krumah. Accra

LITERARY NOTES

There has just appeared in Germany a new anthology of world Negro poetry, SCHWARZER ORPHEUS, edited and translated by Janheinz Jahn, and published by the Carl Hanser Verlag in Munich. It contains poems by writers of color from Africa, the West Indies, South America, and the United States, and is issued in a very striking format with a colorful dust jacket and a cream and tan cloth binding, with biographical notes and an essay on Negro poetry.

* * * *

The Danish translation of "Simple Takes A Wife" by Langston Hughes has just appeared in Copenhagen under the title of "Simple siger sin Mening" in the Gyldendals Nye Series of translated works containing such writers as Thomas Mann, Anatol France, and Anton Checkov. The Langston Hughes work is the only book by a Negro so far included in the series.

Looking and Listening . . .

"HUMMON" TALMADGE

ESQUIRE magazine gives us permission to quote from Paul Gallico's excellent editorial (January issue) on Governor Talmadge of Georgia. Under the general title "This Man's World" Mr. Gallico writes, in part, as follows:

If you were to ask me who I consider the most unprincipled politician in the United States, I think I would surprise you with my answer, for it would be Herman ('Hummon') Talmadge, Governor of Georgia.

Mine is an old dislike of Herman, but it has been happily revived recently by his public statements with regard to what the state of Georgia will do following the nonsegregation ruling by the Supreme Court.

In fact, I started disliking Talmadges when Hummon's father Gene was Governor of the Cracker State. The old gallus-snapping demagogue got himself into office and kept himself there by appealing to all the lowest prejudices of the feeble-minded members of his population.

But old Gene, I used to tell myself, was an ignorant man who probably believed his own demagoguery. He was, as I remember, steeped in the backward prejudices of his state. He looked, talked and acted like a Cracker, and there was some excuse for a man behaving according to the way he was brought up and believed, though none whatsoever for the people of Georgia for electing him to the highest office of the state.

But son Herman is a different article. He got himself an education—he went to college.

He went to war and became an officer in the Navy, with, as I recall, a pretty good war record. He went away from Georgia and saw something of the world, rubbing shoulders with people from other states and other countries. Herman *knows better*. Which is what makes him to me one of our genuine native creeps. For I am of the opinion that there is nothing more base than when an educated and enlightened man panders to the lowest instinct of a constituency in order to get himself elected to office and keep himself there.

One is not accustomed to looking for altruism in politicians and in a rapacious world a man is entitled to look out for himself, but this type of office seeker and officeholder rather turns the stomach. At least he turns mine and I take much pleasure in saying so. His electoral votes are sparked by hatred, ignorance, stupidity, greed and viciousness.

I suppose Hummon *could* believe in segregation, jim crowism and the Negro as a second-class citizen, or no citizen at all if the Crackers had their way, since he is the son of his father, but having had an education he cannot believe that the days of discrimination because of race or color are not over, and that we in the United States are not slowly and inexorably progressing towards a genuine equality, just as in the nineteenth century we outgrew the concept of slavery and finally abolished it.

Thus his reaction to the Supreme Court decision is not that of an honest man with intelligence and dignity, but

that of a political toady and bully. We've had some beauts on the national scene in the past, the Rankins and the Bilbos, but I find that Hummon somehow out-uglies them. In his soul he can have nothing but contempt for the human trash, swollen with the poisons of race hatred, who attend his rallies stinking of unwashed clothes and tobacco juice, who clap him on the back and say: 'Atta boy, Hummon. You tell 'em. Give them nigger-lovers hell. . . .'

But it must be a mean little soul to accept this for the personal advantage, power and prominence. The nights must be disturbed, the Cadillac must seem like a tumbrel and the Governor's mansion a charnel house. No flowers grow where human dignity lies self-interred. Here was a boy who once had guts and deliverately chose to let them rot. With calm deliberation he selected to represent all that is worst in our system. This must be a recurring nightmare. At least one hopes it is.

Segregation surely must be necessary to the race hater in order to teach race hatred to his children. For the young do not seem to segregate. . . .

Political expediency aside, I have never understood how anyone calling himself a Christian could reconcile his religious beliefs and his conscience with Negro hating or, for that matter, with color hating of any kind but the Negro in particular, since the vast majority of American Negroes are fellow Christians, churchgoers and devout believers. . . .

TAMIMENT AWARD

DR. PETER MURRAY, first Negro to become president of the New York Medical Society, was selected to present the fifth annual Tamiment Book Award to Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Nobel prize-winning biologist, on January 8 at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

FRENCH PREJUDICE

HERE is a short piece from the November 20, 1954, issue of the Paris daily, *le Monde*, describing the attitude of some Parisians toward non-European students as lodgers:

Those Frenchmen worried about the destiny of overseas France and the integration of its population into national French life do not always exhibit practical faith in the French Union. And on those rare occasions when they do show interest it usually takes the form of a peevish racism. One good example is the problem involving the housing of overseas students in France.

Of the 4,500 overseas students enrolled in the faculties and schools of Paris, only 210 are housed in lodgings which were secured for them by the *Cité universitaire* and only a few dozen live in student hostels. The others, if not housed by their schools, must seek shelter in a hotel or a private home. Being new to both the climate and the French way of life, and cut off from their native country where hospitality is a duty, these students wander from door to door in search of a new home.

According to information collected by a young Christian students organization, it seems that many householders deliberately bar overseas students. Some of them demand exorbitant rents; other claim they have no vacancies; and many frankly explain: 'I don't want a Negro in my house,' or 'You should have stayed in your own country.' Many Parisians who rent homes to university students specify: 'For Europeans Only.'

'Tis true that a few people have been persuaded to change their minds and accept overseas students. But they are the exceptions.

* * * * *

AN Algerian, not a student but an Army veteran, wrote a letter to

the editor of *France-Observateur* (December 2, 1954) detailing his experiences with French racial prejudice. *The Crisis* quotes a few paragraphs:

In light of the present troubles in North Africa I want to call my personal experiences to the attention of your readers.

Last March when Abbé Pierre and his charities were all the rage I presented myself at one of his charity centers at the Saint-Ouen gate opposite the Bichat hospital. It was a bitterly cold night and the rain was coming down in sheets. And I had eaten almost nothing for two days.

I gave my identity card to the man in charge. He looked at it and then snapped gruffly: 'We've no place for niggers (bicots) here.' [*Bicots*, a contemptuous term for North Africans, has approximately the same pejorative value in French as nigger in English.—Ed.] Being Algerian I said no more, but picked up my French citizenship papers and walked out into the freezing night. That night I wept. . . .

One cannot reason with racism, for it is a state of mind that seems to be king at all social levels—and that night even under the tents of the Abbé Pierre.

BANTU EDUCATION

SOME South African officials profess to believe that Native unrest stems from the wrong type of education given a few Natives by English-speaking whites. The November 25, 1954, issue of the South African *Press Digest* summarizes the views of Dr. W. M. Eiselen, secretary for native affairs, on this subject.

At a meeting of the Pretoria East Ring of the Mannesendingbond, Dr. Eiselen said that it was often found that whites were the root of the trouble where Natives were rebellious and difficult to handle. These whites had a twisted ideology and preached a subversive doctrine by means of which the Native was encouraged to demand rights in order to make himself equal with the white man. The idea of equality was being removed by the new educational policy. With the state taking control of Native schools, the Natives would be taught to accept responsibilities in their own circles. Later they would be able to advance themselves and to conduct their own educational affairs. The schools would still be open to all churches. But it would no longer be possible to transmit personal attitudes with regard to race relations to the youth. The Native was of the opinion that charity came to him only in an English garb. The Afrikaner could contribute more in this respect.

Dr. Eiselen said that the task of making the Native a better Bantu in the real sense—in contrast to making him a Westerner—was rendered difficult because the 23,000 Bantu teachers were educated in that faith and might find it difficult to adapt and because many of them had been wrongfully influenced.

"BROTHERHOOD IN TITLE OR IN FACT"

THE CRISIS reprints the following editorial from the December, 1954, issue of *Labor Reports* for its timely interest:

"The provisional committee to organize colored locomotive firemen is suing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to admit Negroes as members of their

organization. The Brotherhood is the legally recognized collective bargaining agent for all firemen. However, it refuses to admit Negro firemen into its ranks, even though it also speaks in their name.

"This is a jurisdictional dispute in reverse. Usually, organizations are in conflict in order to take members away from each other. This time the conflict is to get an organization to admit new members.

"However, more important are the principles involved in this suit. When the Wagner Labor Act was passed, it was intended to apply equally to workers of all races and religions. Moreover, workers were given the right to be represented by spokesmen of their own choosing. By excluding Negroes as members, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is denying this right to a substantial number of their fellow craftsmen. This violation of legal and human rights hurts not only labor but the cause of democracy as well.

"The Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen struggled long and hard to obtain the union shop and did so with the help of the Wagner Act. Now they unjustly withhold from Negro workers those very rights they demand for themselves. It is a mockery for those who fought for the Wagner Labor Act to abuse its real meaning. Only the American worker can be the victim of such a discriminatory and divisive philosophy. Justice and fair play demand an immediate resolution of this conflict."

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

ENLIST FOR LIFE IN THE CRUSADE TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOMS ENVISAGED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF 1863.

Your Life Membership of $500 Will Help the NAACP Achieve this Goal.

You don't have to be a millionaire to become an NAACP Life Member. Payments may be made in installments of $50 a year for 10 years.

THE NAACP

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Chisholm Photo

"MISS NAACP OF NEW ROCHELLE FOR 1955"—*She is Vicky Grier, who is being crowned by Paul Scott, radio disc jockey of station WNRC, while third place winner Norma Dennis (left) and second place winner Josephine Umstead look on.*

Ralph J. Bunche, a Great American, has an Important message for

YOU!

"I regard a life membership in the NAACP as a sound and richly rewarding investment in democracy and freedom and as an expression of confidence in the future of our nation. For the NAACP seeks to make our nation stronger, our freedom broader, the unity of our peoples firmer, and our democracy universal, by eliminating the artificial and undemocratic racial barriers which divide us. Through life membership in the NAACP I am assured of a life long active partnership in this vital effort toward an ever better and greater America. Freedom and democracy should be the continuing concern of every American citizen."

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☐ I enclose check of $500 for full Life Membership.

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City and State .....

Editorials

FAMILY LIFE-MEMBERSHIPS

TWO factors stand out in the increasing success of the NAACP life-membership drive: the annual rate of increase of such memberships, more than one thousand percent, over last year as the report on page 115 shows; and the trend toward the taking out of family memberships. The Association now has a total of 112 full life-memberships and 318 partial life memberships for 1954.

Three Negro families have already taken out life memberships for each member of the family. They are the Adam Clayton Powells, Jr., of Mount Vernon, New York; the Earl Dickersons of Chicago, Illinois; and the Gaston Crawfords of Houston, Texas. These three families are among the first to enroll as life-membership family units in the history of the Association and their memberships are a testimonial to their belief in the achievements and goals of the NAACP.

If Negroes are to be free by '63, they must assume the financial responsibilities which the Association's all-out fight on segregation demands. May we have more Powells and Dickersons and Bronsons?

THE NAVY'S DISGRACE

IT is one thing for the United States Navy to require its personnel stationed abroad to obey local laws, but a disgrace to subject its men to local discriminatory practices on a two-day visit. In January the aircraft carrier Midway put into Capetown, South Africa, but the 400 non-white members of her crew—Negroes, Filipinos, and Japanese—when ashore had to abide by South African *apartheid* or segregation laws. They had to carry special permits to drink liquor in "Negro" bars and they could not take any away in bottles—simply because it is against the law for non-European South Africans to do this. All European bars, white hotels, movies, and bathing beaches were out of bounds to them.

This is shameful appeasement of one of the most rabid racist governments now ruling in the Western World. Either the Midway should not have dropped anchor at Capetown or the Navy should have exacted a promise that the South African government waive *apartheid* during the ship's visit. But apparently the Navy made no protests and thus allowed its personnel and the American flag to be insulted.

IF the Navy is going to follow the policy of conformity to local white African prejudices every time one of its ships puts in at an African—or any other racially prejudiced—port it is going to tarnish its own good record

in desegregation. Such practices will certainly not enhance Navy morale, improve its public relations with American citizens, nor boost our reputation among Africans and Asiatics.

America cannot dictate racial policy to South Africa, but she can refrain when her ships drop anchor there from giving comfort to Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom and his Afrikander racialists by accepting local restrictions on our Navy crews while on shore leave. South Africa sells most of its gold and diamonds and uranium to the United States. South Africa, therefore, is hardly in a good position to ask for Navy compliance with its *apartheid* policy. We do not have to appease Mr. Strijdom and his Nationalists.

SEGREGATED EDUCATION

JOHN CARMICHAEL, writing in the January 17 issue of *The New Leader*, warns that actions like Mississippi's recent legislative vote to abolish the public schools if they are desegregated stems in part from the fact that liberals were unprepared for the victory they won when the Supreme Court declared segregation unconstitutional. "The liberals probably felt," he adds, "that the Supreme Court decision was the final word. Defenders of the old jim crow system, however, have managed to convince many of their neighbors that the door is still open for some kind of bargaining."

Then Mr. Carmichael has kudos for the NAACP: "With the exception of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Regional Council, the liberals had no follow-up program." This is why *The Crisis* keeps hammering at the idea that now is no time for us to rest on our oars.

BRITAIN'S RACIAL PROBLEM

GREAT BRITAIN at the present moment finds herself saddled with a ticklish racial problem. West Indians seeking employment have been flooding Britain at the rate of 12,000 a year, and the British do not like it. One reason is because discrimination, so far as the British have been concerned, has been a faraway thing practiced by Americans and other foreigners. What they themselves do in the colonies is not discrimination, but an expedient for keeping the "Natives" in their place.

Now the British are erecting color bars in their hotels, pubs, dance halls, housing, and jobs. Some Britains have become alarmed to the point where they are talking about the possibilities of limiting this immigration. Actually New York City absorbs more Puerto Ricans in one year than there are Negroes (about 80,000) in the whole of the United Kingdom.

Come now, good Britishers, remember how you used to lecture Americans on the Negro problem? Must we send over experts to tell you how to handle yours?

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Layne's Studio

VETERAN CIVIL-RIGHTS LEADER BACK—*Walter White, executive head of the NAACP, alights from taxicab to make his first public appearance in New York City since his recent illness. Mr. White addressed the 150 state and local leaders at the annual NAACP meeting held in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building, New York City, on January 3.*

Financial Assistance: The Association has initiated a plan to make financial assistance more readily available to Negro farmers, businessmen, professional men, and homeowners in Mississippi where certain white banks and businesses have conspired to foreclose mortgages, deny normal extensions and refusal to credit to members of the NAACP or to any Negro demanding the right to vote or the implementation of the Supreme Court's May 17 decision banning segregation in the public schools.

The NAACP plan, approved by the Association's board of directors, provides for the strengthening of the resources of the Negro-owned Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, through substantially increasing its deposits thereby making available more money for commercial loans to the Mississippi victims.

Expressing the hope that the plan would expand the assets of the bank by at least $250,000, the NAACP made an initial deposit of $20,000 of its reserve funds in the Tri-State Bank. In a letter to Dr. John E. Walker, president, transmitting the deposit, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, said that the NAACP expects the loans to be made on "a strictly business basis with applicants meeting the usual requirements of the bank in such matters."

Dr. Walker gave assurance that "any funds put in the Tri-State Bank of Memphis to aid" Negro victims of economic reprisals in Mississippi "will be made available for loans to them." He further promised to "give special attention to applications from Negro homeowners, farmers, business, and professional men who have been denied credit because of their views."

Details of the plan were worked out in Memphis by Mr. Wilkins in collaboration with Dr. Walker and other officers of the bank. Under the plan the NAACP will seek to get organizations, fraternal orders, insurance companies, businesses and individuals to make sizeable deposits in the bank.

In addition to efforts to enlarge the resources of the Tri-State Bank, the NAACP is investigating the national connections of the various Mississippi business enterprises which are participating in this conspiracy to deny credit to Negro civil rights advocates. Some of these Mississippi institutions are known to be subsidiaries or affiliates of national corporations.

President Vindicated: The president of the Asbury Park, New Jersey, NAACP branch, who was suspended from his post as a civilian employee of the U. S. Air Force last June for alleged association with Communists, has been fully exonerated by the Air Force and will be restored to his position.

Theodore Griffin, the accused president, received a letter from Beatty R. Julien, executive secretary of the Security Review Board in January, which stated: "The final determination in your case is that based on all available information your retention in employment in the position from which you were suspended is clearly consistent with the interest of the national security."

The letter noted that "it has been directed that you be restored to your

Layne's Studio

BUNCHE CONFERS WITH IOWA BUSINESSMAN—*Dr. Ralph Bunche (right), undersecretary of the UN, confers with Ike Smalls, Des Moines, Idaho, businessman at the 45th annual meeting of the NAACP. Mr. Smalls is a vice-president of the NAACP and Dr. Bunche is a member of the board of directors.*

position and that you be paid for the period of your suspension," Mr. Griffin said.

Following suspension of Mr. Griffin from his post with the Air Force, his case was taken by the national office, which pledged all of its resources to his defense.

NAACP administrator Roy Wilkins asserted shortly after Mr. Griffin's suspension that the Association rejects the theory of "guilt by association" used by the Air Force against Mr. Griffin. The NAACP legal staff conferred with Mr. Griffin after reviewing the transcript of his original hearing before the Air Force Security Board.

An examination of Mr. Griffin's record, Mr. Wilkins stated following the suspension of the Asbury Park NAACP officer, revealed these facts:

That his acquaintance and association with alleged Communists involved his official duties as president of the Asbury Park NAACP;

That two of the alleged Communist sympathizers were members of his branch;

That as long ago as 1951 he suspected these two individuals and took effective steps to curb their participation in branch activities;

That lacking proof of their Communist affiliation he was unable to expel them;

That, however, in 1953 he refused to accept their annual membership dues, and

That he has been a loyal American citizen and a dependable leader of the NAACP in his community, where he has consistently fought against racial discrimination and segregation.

Throughout the half-year ordeal concering his job, Mr. Griffin received consistent support from the local branch, which re-elected him president last month.

Davis Joins Legal Department: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund has created a new department to protect Negro teachers, principals, and school superintendents involved in the transition from segregated to non-segregated schools.

Dr. John W. Davis, internationally known educator and former president of West Virginia State College, will head the new department.

In announcing the creation of the new department and the appointment of Mr. Davis as its director, Mr. Marshall said the Board of Directors, in setting up this department, made it clear that the entire resources of this organization stands ready to protect Negro principals and teachers from racial segregation.

Dr. Davis was chosen because of the complete respect he enjoys from all members of the teaching profession as an uncompromising champion of the right of public school teachers and principals to engage in their profession without discrimination because of race or color. He will work directly with organized teachers groups, PTA's and other established groups.

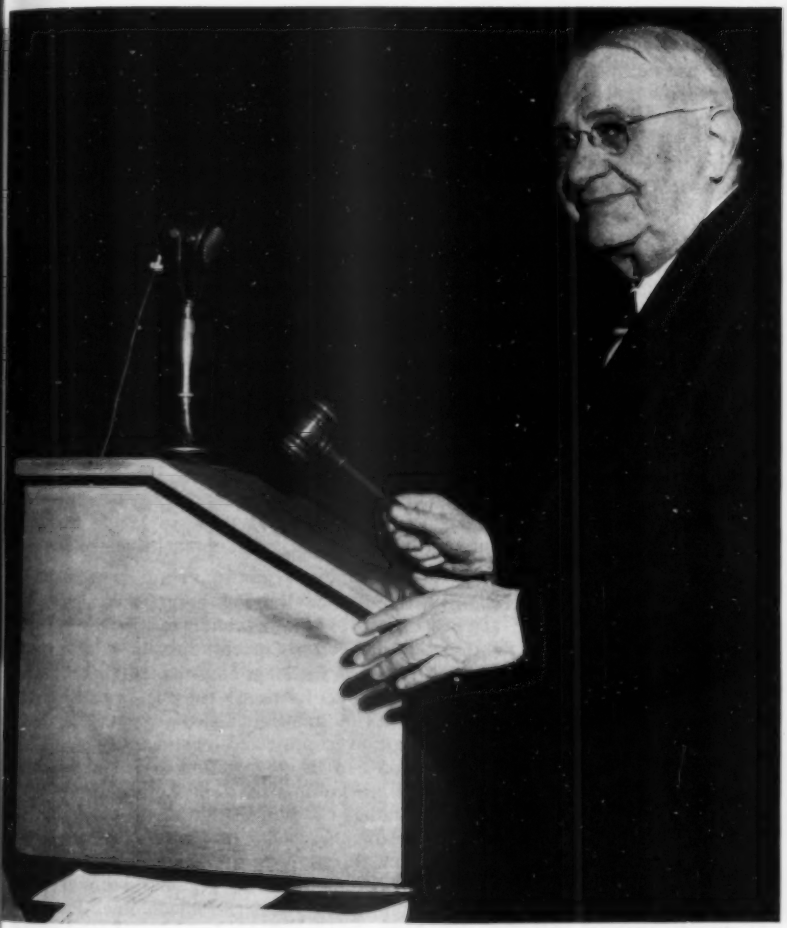
Dr. Davis will have the responsibility of developing an educational pro-

Layne's Studio

ATTEND CIVIL-RIGHTS MEET—*Among the 150 civil-rights leaders from all sections of the country who participated in the 45th annual meeting of the NAACP on January 3 were, from left, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator; Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, board member and retired professor of religious education at Smith College; and Kivie Kaplan, Boston, Massachusetts, businessman who serves as co-chairman of the NAACP life membership commitee.*

gram to advise Negro teachers, principals, and school superintendents of their rights and employment status during the process of desegregation.

"This department—department to protect Negro teachers and principals from racial discrimination—will attempt to focalize the problems of teachers and others involved in a desegregation program so as to eliminate any fear Negro teachers might have regarding the possible loss of their jobs and to avoid any friction that might arise in the process of desegregation," Mr. Marshall declared.



Loyne's Studio

RE-ELECTED NAACP PRESIDENT—*Arthur B. Spingarn, who has served as NAACP president for 15 consecutive years, was re-elected to that office at the NAACP's 45th annual meeting in New York City on January 3. Mr. Spingarn served as chairman for the meeting. An attorney, Mr. Spingarn first became associated with the NAACP in 1911 when he was elected a vice-president and chairman of the national legal committee. He held those posts until he was elected president of the Association in 1940.*

Dr. Davis, who was president of West Virginia State College from 1919 to 1953, will work directly with local school authorities, teachers, and the people involved in desegregation programs to find solutions to whatever problems that might arise from any aspect of the integration program.

In developing and carrying out his program, Dr. Davis will have an assistant, Daniel E. Byrd of New Orleans, and a legal consultant, Elwood H. Chisolm of the Legal Defense staff. They will work out of Legal Defense headquarters at 107 West 43rd Street, New York.

Educational Specialists: In moving to implement the Supreme Court decision in desegregation, the Legal Defense Fund is now employing three educational specialists: Vernon McDaniels, Loftus Carson, and Dr. Margaret Butcher. After training in the New York office and at Fisk University, they have been placed in the field in Arkansas, North Carolina, and West Virginia to work with local NAACP branches, church groups, labor groups, local school boards, and others to bring about peaceful desegregation wherever possible without legal action, unless necessary.

The Legal Defense Fund has also set up a committee of social scientists under the leadership of Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, assisted by Dr. Kenneth Clark.

These experts will use their training and experience to give to communities working on desegregation the necessary expert advice either to prevent the occurrence of school strikes such as those in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and Milford, Delaware, or to control them once they start.

Increased Local Action: An in-service training program designed to step up local NAACP activity during 1955 was conducted in New York City in January under the direction of Gloster Current, director of branches.

Next steps in local NAACP work in housing, court cases, youth work, legislation, membership campaigns, public relations, and fund-raising were among topics considered by members of the branch department field staff.

The sessions also devoted attention to projected local activity in implementing the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools, and reviewed 1954 local membership campaigns and fund-raising efforts with particular emphasis on the Southeast region of the U.S.

The branch department staff members who participated in the conference included Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Birmingham, Alabama, Southeast regional secretary; Donald Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio, regional secretary for Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia; John Flamer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, regional secretary for New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; Madison S. Jones, Mildred Bond and Gertrude Gorman of New York City, general field secretaries; Charles McLean, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, field secretary for North Carolina; Robert Saunders, Tampa, Florida, field secretary for Florida; Medger Evers, Jackson, Mississippi, field secretary for Mississippi; Lucille Black, New York, membership secretary; and Herbert Wright, New York, youth secretary.

White Granted Leave: Executive secretary Walter White has been granted a three-months leave of absence to regain his health by the board of directors.

Upon recommendation of Mr. White's physician, the Board voted to grant the leave at its regular monthly meeting on January 3. Action followed a motion by Arthur B. Spingarn, Association president, who reported the doctor's recommendation that Mr. White be relieved of official responsibility for a period of three months so that "he may return to work with full strength to meet the unusual pressures and obligations of his office."

Mr. White's physician described his cardiac condition as "most satisfactory." However, it was added, another three months would be required for him to fully recuperate. The NAACP executive was hospitalized last October. Released from the hospital on November 20, he has remained at home, making his first public appearance when he reported to the NAACP annual meeting in New York City on January 3.

In Mr. White's absence, Roy Wilkins, administrator, serves as head of the NAACP staff.

Spingarn Re-Elected: For the 15th consecutive year, Arthur B. Spingarn was re-elected president of the NAACP at the Association's 45th annual meeting held in New York City on January 3. First elected in 1940, the veteran New York City lawyer succeeded his late brother, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, and has served continually since.

Re-elected also to serve with Mr. Spingarn were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice-chairman; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, treasurer; and Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer.

The following vice-presidents were elected: Chester Bowles, former U.S. Ambassador to India; Norman Cousins, editor of *The Saturday Review;* Lewis S. Gannett, book critic for the *Herald Tribune;* and Andrew D. Weinberger, New York attorney. Twenty-two other vice-presidents were re-elected.

The Board also re-elected the following members of the executive staff: Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations. Other staff members are appointed.

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What the Branches Are Doing

Alabama: The Beta Xi Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority joins ranks with five other organizations and individuals in TUSKEGEE with its purchase of a $500 life membership in the NAACP.

Speaking to a capacity audience at the Trade "A" building on Tuskegee's campus, the Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of Mount Olive Baptist church, delivered a stirring address to climax the current branch membership drive.

California: Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary-counsel of the WEST COAST REGIONAL OFFICE, called for the enactment of a California fair employment practices act with "teeth in it." In addressing a meeting of civil-rights leaders in Santa Barbara in December, Mr. Williams stated that "California is the only one of the three west coast states which has failed to write into law a principle of non-discrimination in employment."

In a letter signed by James Benjamin and directed to the city council of the city of Bakersfield the question of racial segregation in the Bakersfield fire department was raised. Mr. Benjamin, wrote as chairman of the executive committee of the BAKERSFIELD branch and as a member of the NAACP west coast regional legal committee.

Anticipating a showdown this spring in numerous California communities over the issue of holding "black-face" minstrels on public school property, the west coast regional office has made public an opinion rendered by Frederick L. Felton, San Joaquin county counsel, declaring that such affairs are "prohibited" by the California Education Code "for the reason that such shows reflect on American citizens of the Negro race."

". . . it is just as important to prevent racial segregation in mental concepts as in physical facilities for teaching children. The compartments of the human mind are no less real than the compartments in a building," Felton stated in his opinion to Stockton Unified School District superintendent Dr. Nolan D. Pulliam.

"Black face minstrels are caricatures of Negroes. The shows usually contain jokes and buffoonery and stupidity aimed at Negroes.

"The shattered pride or the sting of ridicule of even one Negro child is too high a price to pay for the mirth of one black face minstrel show," Pelton concluded.

The opinion was requested following protests to local school authorities by the legal redress committee of the Stockton NAACP. Mr. William H. Boyden is local NAACP president.

Following Mr. Felton's opinion in the matter, the board of education publicly stated that henceforth no black face minstrels will be permitted on school grounds.

Last year complaints were registered by the NAACP when plans for local minstrel shows were announced throughout the state. An opinion from state attorney general Edmund Brown also held that these affairs when presented on school grounds are in conflict with the state education code.

Delaware: The WILMINGTON branch recently secured time for a regular weekly 15-minute sustaining radio spot on local station WAMS—7:15 to 7:30 P.M.—each Sunday. This station is owned by the present Lieutenant Governor, John W. Rollins.

Illinois: New officers of the CENTRALIA branch are Rev. J. Royster Powell, president; Louis Coleman, vice-president; Mrs. Mamie Holden, corresponding secretary; Madison Clayborn, treasurer, and Mrs. Edna May, recording secretary.

A personal donation of $25 was given to Rev. T. R. Starks, former branch president, who is ill at this writing. The branch also sold 100 Christmas cards although it has a membership of only 90.

A memorial mass meeting in honor of Charles J. Jenkins, Negro member of the Illinois General Assembly for 23 years, was held by the CHICAGO branch on February 6. Mr. Jenkins, who died on December 8, was one of the chief proponents of FEPC and other anti-discrimination measures in the Illinois state legislature.

Mrs. Cora Patton Andrews was re-elected president of the Chicago branch at the annual meeting in December. She is the first woman to head the branch since it was chartered in 1913.

Willoughby Abner was re-elected first vice-president. Others elected were M. T. Blanton, Jeanne Dago, and Robert Nielubowski, vice-presidents; Vivian Moore, secretary; Fern Smith, assistant secretary; and Beatrice Steele, treasurer.

Minnesota: Miles Lord, attorney general elect of Minnesota, was guest speaker at the December 19 meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch.

New York: During the recent political campaign ending November 2, 1954, the NEW YORK CITY branch played an active part, on a non-partisan basis, in getting people to register and in getting out the vote. Branch members also went on sound trucks from block to block urging the people to vote, and leaflets were distributed containing information about the branch's program.

The branch housing committee is getting favorable results by conducting a weekly housing clinic at the branch office every Monday. Tenants are informed at these meetings about housing, rents, etc. Raphael Hendrix is chairman of the housing committee.

Mrs. Cecelia Cabanis Sanders, retired executive director of the Harlem YWCA and an NAACP member continuously since 1911, has made first payment on her life membership in the Association.

Russell Crawford was re-elected branch president for 1955.

The New York City branch also issues an informative, illustrated "Souvenir History—'54-1941."

The first annual post Christmas dance given by the youth council of the NEW ROCHELLE branch Thursday evening, December 30, proved to be both a social and financial success.

Held in the Parish Hall of St. Simon's PE church, the affair was attended by approximately 250 high school and college students home for the holidays.

Highlight of the evening was the crowning of Miss NAACP of New Rochelle for 1955. Winner of this coveted title, which is the first such given in Westchester county, was Vicky Grier, with Josephine Umstead placing second, and Norma Dennis, third. In addition to receiving a cash prize, the queen was presented with a bouquet of roses. The other two winners also received cash prizes while the other contestants were given jewelry.

Emcee Paul Scott, disc jockey of local radio station WNRC, helped enliven the evening's program with his presentation of the entertainers: Red

Hollis' mambo band, vocalist Joyce Williams; a trio composed of Joan Paige, Joyce Williams and Marlene Hicks; Billy Carrington with his varied magical tricks, vocalist Joan Paige and Marlene Hicks.

Proceeds from this affair will be used to further youth council projects. Doris Robertson is the president and David Springsteen, Jr., is the council's capable adviser.

Oregon: The PORTLAND branch reports a very successful year during 1954. The next big job of the branch for 1955 is housing.

Pennsylvania: Dr. Harry J. Greene, prominent dentist, was elected in December to his tenth term as president of the PHILADELPHIA branch. During the election all the incumbent officers were returned to office except the treasurer, Robert Bonner.

As a candidate for the office of president, treasurer, and the executive committee, Mr. Bonner requested from the floor of the meeting that his name be withdrawn from all positions but that of the presidency. During the balloting he was defeated by Dr. Greene. Elected to fill the newly created position of assistant secretary is Mrs. Lucille Blondin, well-known civic worker and social leader. Stanley Shotz, an insurance executive, was elected to fill the office of treasurer.

Other officers re-elected were George Morris, first vice-president; Father Thomas Little, second vice-president; and Mrs. Bette Smith-Marshall, secretary.

School segregation was a main topic at the winter meeting of the executive board of the NAACP Pennsylvania conference held on November 28, 1954, at the West branch YMCA in Chester.

George Raymond, president of the CHESTER branch, reported on the fight to desegregate Chester schools. Despite a vote by the school board to end segregation on September 1, three violations of the state school code still exist, Mr. Raymond reported.

He said that white pupils in predominantly Negro neighborhoods are attending schools outside the school boundaries of the area, that schools for retarded children are completely segregated, and that there is discrimination in the assignment of Negro teachers.

The state conference endorsed the Chester branch's plan to proceed with legal action against the Chester school board if full integration is not carried out.

A pledge of $500 for the coming year was made by the state conference to the state council for FEPC. The money will be used to help in the campaign to obtain a fair employment practice law in the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Conditions in migrant labor camps in Pennsylvania still are bad, according to a report by C. I. Moast of Media, chairman of the labor and industry committee. However, he said, a new child care center set up by the Pennsylvania Citizens Committee on Migrant Labor has helped the children of migrant workers. Relations between migrant workers and the communities in which they are stationed have also been improved and the morale of the workers has been raised.

Ann Hines of Bryn Mawr was named chairman of a committee to help collect heavy clothing for migrant workers who stay over into the cold season.

Dr. George A. Jones, president of the Dauphin county branch, reported on meetings with Harrisburg housing and redevelopment authorities regarding the relocation of families displaced by a large slum clearing project in the state capital.

Dr. Jones stated that almost all of the displaced persons, because of the rental scale, will be barred from occupancy of the new apartments. As a result of this, he said, the housing authority is planning to continue a segregated

housing pattern by assigning Negro families to a new project located next to the present all-Negro housing project.

Wisconsin: According to the RACINE branch, adequate housing is still one of the major problems facing Negroes.

"Oregon racial harmony will benefit by the terms of the out-of-court settlement which ended prospect of the first legal action under Oregon Civil Rights law," according to Otto Rutherford, president of the Portland branch.

Rutherford announced that the $200 paid by Frank Leach, an Athena, Oregon, restaurant operator, to Godfrey Ibom, a Nigerian Negro student, who had alleged he had been denied service by Leach would be distributed as follows:

$100 will go to found a legal redress trust fund for the local branch. From this amount will be drawn expenses of approximately $10 in the Ibom case. The services of Don Willner, Ibom's Portland attorney, were donated.

The second $100 will go to the foreign student's service fund of the University of Oregon. Ibom was a student at the University of Oregon at Eugene at the time of the Athena incident.

Rutherford announced last summer that the NAACP had retained Willner to represent Ibom and that Leach had been notified that "Unless an amicable settlement" was made the suit would be filed under the Oregon Civil Rights Law. Leach's response through his attorney was to arrange for payment of $200 to Ibom. In addition he made a statement which, while denying any discrimination in the past, gave Ibom his assurance that he would not discriminate in the future.

Rutherford said that Ibom now considers the case closed.

Ideal Photo Service

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE *of the Illinois conference of NAACP branches at a meeting in Chicago, Illinois, to plan an all-out statewide campaign for passage in the 1955 session of the Illinois General Assembly of a six-point legislative program. This program calls for a state FEPC law as well as measures to ban discrimination in housing, hospitals, etc.*

Investors in Freedom

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRANCHES TOWARDS "FIGHTING FUND FOR FREEDOM" FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

ALABAMA

State Conference	$ 500.00

ARKANSAS

Ashley Co. (Crossett)	100.00
Cotton Plant	70.00
Crittenden Co. (Marion)	100.00
Dermott	50.00
Eldorado	25.00
Lake Village	75.00
Little Rock	50.00
North Little Rock	25.00
Pine Bluff	100.00

WEST COAST REGION

CALIFORNIA

Oroville	10.00

OREGON

Klamath Falls	15.00

FLORIDA

Homestead	33.34
Liberty City	25.00
Walton Co. (DeFuniak Springs)	10.00

INDIANA

Brazil	10.00

KANSAS

Wichita	200.00

KENTUCKY

Benham	30.00

LOUISIANA

Lafayette	200.00
Lake Charles	1,000.00

MICHIGAN

Lansing	10.00
Saginaw	134.00

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson	250.00

MISSOURI

Kansas City	1,356.00

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City	102.70

NEW YORK

Flushing	25.00
Jamaica	450.00

NORTH CAROLINA

Thomasville	50.00
West Asheville	30.00

OHIO

Cleveland	13.50
Oberlin	50.00

OKLAHOMA

Enid	50.00
Idabel (McCurtain)	73.00
Perry	25.00
Seminole	50.00
Oklahoma City	200.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Media	100.00
Monongahela	30.25
Philadelphia	25.00
Williamsport	50.00

SOUTH CAROLINA

Georgetown	100.00
Nesmith	25.00
Woodruff	4.00

TEXAS

Spur	5.00
Texas City	40.00

VIRGINIA

State Conference	2,000.00

WEST VIRGINIA

Montgomery	15.60

NEW MEXICO

State Conference	48.00
Albuquerque	145.00

WISCONSIN

Kenosha	50.00
Milwaukee	850.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRANCHES TOWARDS "FIGHTING FUND FOR FREEDOM" FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith	50.00
Jonesboro	100.00

WEST COAST REGION

ARIZONA

Tuscon	300.00

FLORIDA

Eatonville	20.00
Ft. Lauderdale	160.00

GEORGIA

Carroll Co. (Bowdon)	9.00
Dawson	25.00

ILLINOIS

Alton	45.00
Bloomington	10.00
Cairo	32.00
Chicago	106.50
Colp	20.24
East St. Louis	30.00
Glencoe	34.00
Tri-City (Moline)	60.86

INDIANA

East Chicago	25.00
Elkhart	25.00
Gary	100.00

IOWA

Burlington	50.00
Cedar Rapids	18.00

KANSAS

Coffeyville	25.00

KENTUCKY

Boyle Co. (Danville)	10.00

MARYLAND

Calvert County	23.00
Talbot County	50.00

MICHIGAN

Cass County	100.00

MISSISSIPPI

Coahoma Co. (Clarksdale)	150.00
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Distribution of NAACP Life Memberships

THE Life Membership Committee of the NAACP, under the co-chairmanship of Kivie Kaplan of Boston, Massachusetts, and Dr. Benjamin Mays of Atlanta, Georgia, has raised the annual rate of life memberships in the Association by one thousand percent over any previous year. The figures by states for 1954 are as follows:

	Full Life Memberships	*Partial Life Memberships*
Alabama	3	13
Arkansas	1	0
Arizona	0	2
Alaska	0	1
California	9	24
Colorado	1	0
Connecticut	1	4
Delaware	1	0
D. C.	2	7
Florida	2	7
Georgia	1	6
Illinois	5	27
Hawaii	1	0
Indiana	2	0
Iowa	1	0
Kansas	3	0
Kentucky	3	0
Louisiana	2	8
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	7	24
Michigan	1	11
Mississippi	1	4
Missouri	4	4
Nebraska	1	0
New Jersey	6	9
New York	17	46
North Carolina	4	32
Ohio	8	43
Pennsylvania	1	14
Oregon	1	0
Rhode Island	0	1
South Carolina	0	1
Tennessee	1	2
Texas	5	7
Virginia	13	12
Washington	0	5
Wisconsin	1	0
West Virginia	1	0

The total number of full life memberships for 1954 is 112; the number of partial life memberships is 318.

Among these life memberships is one taken out by the Women's Auxiliary of the Buffalo, N. Y., branch for its president the Rev. Mr. Kenneth A. Bowen.

The Auxiliary presented Rev. Bowen's the membership "in recognition of his meritorious work in the NAACP and the community."

Members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Buffalo branch are Martha Millar, president; Alleane Edwards, vice-president; Robinette McNeal, secretary; Louise B. Moore, recording secretary; Mary Dixon, treasurer; Lillian J. Coan, Earlene Rainey, Mary Crosby, Elizabeth Rainey,

Mary Grant, Mabel Palmer, and Travelene Lawson.

The Life Membership Committee of the NAACP has the following personnel: Kivie Kaplan, Dr. Benjamin Mays, *Co-Chairmen;* Bishop W. Y. Bell, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Earl Dickerson, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Morton S. Grossman, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Robert H. Johnson, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, John G. Lewis, Jr., A. Philip Randolph, Walter Reuther, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

FAMILY LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Three American Negro families have taken out an NAACP life membership subscription for each member of the family as a testimonial to their belief in the accomplishments and goals of the Association. They are the Adam Clayton Powells, Jr., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., the Earl B. Dickersons of Chicago, and the Gaston Crawfords of Houston, Texas. The three families are among the first to enroll as life-membership family units in the history of the NAACP.

In addition to the Hon. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who is a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, the other members of his family who are enrolled as life membership subscribers are his wife, Hazel Scott, their son, Adam Clayton Powell, III, and his mother, Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., of New York City.

Earl B. Dickerson, an attorney, sent life membership subscriptions to national headquarters for himself, his wife, the former Kathryn Kennedy, and their daughter, Diane Dickerson.

Gaston Crawford and his wife, Mrs. Lydia E. Crawford, became individual life membership subscribers.

Congressman Powell, who first was elected to Congress in 1945, has served as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York since 1937. Hazel Scott—Mrs. Powell, Jr., in private life—is nationally known as a singer and pianist. Born in the British West Indies, she has appeared at Manhattan's Cafe Society Downtown, in the Broadway production "Sing Out the News," and in some half-dozen motion pictures.

Earl Dickerson, who began his professional career as a teacher and high school principal, has been general counsel of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company in Chicago since 1921. He has been a leader in the Chicago NAACP branch and the Chicago Urban League.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were in the grocery business together for 14 years. Since 1941 Mr. Crawford has been retired, with Mrs. Crawford, who, in his words, "was constantly at my side in the store and is now as a housewife and my life partner." Both are active in the Mount Vernon Methodist Church. Mr. Crawford is a 32nd degree Mason and Mrs. Crawford a member of the Masonic women's division.

College and School News

Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, writes a progress and problems report on "Desegregation at Work" in the December 18, 1954, issue of *The Nation*.

■

Marvin A. Fields, resident teacher-trainer of agricultural education at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio state university at the December 17 convocation. Dr. Fields has been associated with the agricultural education program at VSC since 1946. He is a native of Manassas, Virginia, and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Virginia State.

The Bennett College Players, under the direction of Constance Johnson, were the guests of the VSC theatre guild on January 14. The play was Bernard Shaw's domestic comedy, "Candida."

Essex Finney, a freshman at VSC and president of the Virginia Association of New Farmers of America, has been awarded a $500 scholarship by the Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Company of Norfolk, Virginia. The scholarship was awarded on the basis of qualities of high scholarship and leadership which he has exhibited during his freshman year in college.

Young Finney has been the recipient of many awards. In 1951 he won a $150 purebreed Hereford bull for developing the best two acres of permanent improved pasture. In the NFA he has held the Farm Hand Degree and the Improved Farmer Degree. The State board of trustees recently nominated him Star Modern Farmer of the Virginia Association.

■

Twenty-five Korean primary schools, one university, and three agricultural high schools have received needed classroom and laboratory supplies purchased through the UNESCO gift coupon plan, which administers the program in Korea.

■

Speaking on the subject of "Law and Order" at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY in December, Dr. Arnold Rose, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota and author of many important books on race relations, rejected the commonly held theories concerning social change in which the law is considered the result rather than the cause of social change. He outlined the changes which have taken place in American race relations since 1942 through court decisions and executive orders and said that at no time would the majority of the electorate have voted for the changes which were taking place.

A program of request numbers and old favorites were presented at the Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse 28th annual Christmas carol concert December 10-12 at Sisters Chapel on the Spelman campus.

■

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE (Springfield, Massachusetts) has appointed two new faculty members to the

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graduate division of social service.

Mrs. Anna G. Carroll, who served as associate director of the YWCA in Germantown, Pennsylvania, is supervising the field work training unit of the graduate division. An alumna of Fisk, Mrs. Carroll holds a master of science degree in social administration from Western Reserve university and has studied at Catholic university and the University of Colorado.

Marx G. Bowens, an Amherst college graduate, was named assistant professor of group work and community organization. He received his master's degree from the New York School of Social Work and has been engaged in community research at the City College of New York City.

■

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, professor in the department of sociology at Hunter college, New York City, was the third speaker on the fall lecture series of the MOREHOUSE COLLEGE sociology department.

■

The UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND is currently distributing $500,000 to its 31 member colleges and universities, according to a recent announcement of W. J. Trent, Jr. This allocation is the second distribution of money raised in the Fund's 1954 campaign for annual operating purposes, and brings the total received by the participating colleges to date to $850,000. Final grants were made after the official campaign on December 31.

The Fund's choir series heard weekly over the ABC network entered its sixth year of continuous

broadcasting in January, 1955. Two choral groups, representing the six colleges of the Fund located in Atlanta, Georgia, led off the program for the New Year. They are the Morris Brown college choir, which was heard on January 2, and the combined choruses of Atlanta university and Morehouse and Spelman colleges on January 9.

■

TALLADEGA COLLEGE student editor Alphonso Westbrooks has received a Robert S. Abbott grant for journalistic study at Lincoln university (Mo.) for second semester work. The grant carries a contract for three months employment with the Abbott Publishing Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Westbrooks, son of the manager of the *Memphis World*, has completed more than two years at Talladega. During his sophomore year he was class president. In the first term of his junior year he served as basileus of Gamma Psi chapter of Omega Psi Phi, acting editor of the *Talladega Student*, a member of the public relations sub-committee of Commission on Goals, and with the Little Theatre staging committee.

Dr. Donald Rasmussen, professor of social science, Ruby Kennedy, elementary education instructor, and four social science majors of Talladega attended the December 13 meetings of a three-day social science program conducted by Atlanta university.

Dr. Kenneth Clark, professor of psychology at City College of New York City, was a seminar speaker on "Social Science and the Courts." Dr. Clark related the participation

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of social scientists with lawyers in behind-the-scenes work leading to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Dr. Arnold Rose, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, spoke on "Law and Social Change."

Sociology seniors Dorothy Harper and Herbert Lindsey have returned to the campus after six months as internes in Chicago under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

Miss Harper did group leadership work with the Grace Community Center, Southside Chicago, and the Erie Neighborhood House, Westside.

Mr. Lindsey worked as a community organizer in the Woodlawn area and with the Near Westside Community Council.

President Arthur D. Gray has announced that the Talladega board of trustees has approved a revised curriculum for the integrated arts institution. Revisions include a broadening of the general education pattern now in operation, a new department of human relations, the introduction of both inter- and intra-divisional courses, and an extension of the communications department.

■

Professor Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the department of higher education at the NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, spoke on "The Growing Teacher Crisis and What to do About it" at the tenth annual Higher Educational Conference held at NYU in December.

In his speech he commented upon the effects of the Supreme court de-

cision outlawing segregation in public education upon the employment of Negro teachers.

"It is highly probable," he said, "that in some southern states and communities desegregation will have at least the temporary effects of depriving many capable Negro teachers of their teaching positions. Even in the South such discrimination can not be of long duration because of the extreme shortage of teachers.

"In the meantime, however, northern communities should not overlook this potential excellent source of teacher supply. To fail to utilize this source of teacher supply would be to confirm the most cynical observations frequently made by southerners regarding the degree of racial tolerance actually existing in the North."

The contributions of THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY to the development of man's orderly knowledge of the living world are reviewed by Dr. Albert E. Parr, director, in the institution's 85th annual report, released on December 15, 1954.

■

Nine FLORIDA A AND M UNIVERSITY faculty members and twenty students attended the 19th annual meeting of the Florida Academy of Sciences which met in joint session with the Florida Junior Academy of Science at Florida state university in December. Papers were presented by two of the faculty members, Dr. I. W. Elliott, head of the department of chemistry, and Dr. Margaret Collins, head of the biology department.

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Norman D. Christensen, director of student publications and associate professor of journalism at the University of Miami (Florida), served as a chief consultant at the fifth annual Florida A and M interscholastic press workshop, January 29-30. More than 150 high school journalists from throughout the southeast were on hand for the two-day concentrated course in journalism.

Five United States Information Agency employees from Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, and India visited the campus during December.

■

For the first time in its history the Oklahoma County Medical Society has granted membership to three of the outstanding Negro physicians in Oklahoma City. The new members, all of them MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE graduates, are Dr. G. E. Finley, '35; Dr. C. Wesley Morgan, '39; and Dr. Charles Atkins, '50.

Dr. William McKinley Thomas, of San Francisco, a graduate of the Meharry medical class of 1930, has been appointed a member of the National Mental Health Council of the National Institutes of Health.

■

Mrs. Mary L. D. Clark, an instructor at the Hazard practice school, ALBANY STATE COLLEGE, was the principal speaker at the open forum of the social science department on December 14, 1954.

Albany State was recently re-approved for continued membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, according to an announcement of acting president William H. Dennis, Jr.

■

For the first time in British and American history, Negro students have competed for the coveted Rhodes Scholarship from a Negro university. Last spring, FISK UNIVERSITY became the first Negro Institution to be invited into the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. In December, Fisk sent two male students to their home states to compete for the honor.

John L. Townsend, a senior chemistry major from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Frank Robinson, from Wilmington, North Carolina, also a senior chemistry major, if successful, will go on record as being the first Negroes from an institution to study as Rhodes scholars since

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the late Dr. Alain Locke went from Harvard in 1907.

■

"Education: the Essence of Democracy" was theme of founders' day observance at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) on January 16, with an address by Dr. Homer Price Rainey, outstanding educator-author. There was also a special exhibit in the corridors of the Inman E. Page library throughout the day depicting various aspects of the development of the 89-year-old institution of higher learning.

For a four-week period, which began December 13, the public had an opportunity to view fifteen works of art from the brush of Al Gene Besser, instructor in art at Lincoln. The exhibit was located in the foyer of the Page library.

■

Dr. Ruth Brett Quarles, Baltimore, Maryland, was founder's day speaker in observance of SHAW UNIVERSITY's 89th anniversary.

The Shaw Players, under the direction of Guilbert Daley and Ophelia Morris, instructors in English and dramatics, received much praise on their presentation of George Kelley's three-act drama, "Craig's Wife."

■

A faculty of the nation's great educators began to teach over the "University of the Television Screen" as educational television expanded in 1954 from two stations with an output of less than 50 hours per week to eight that telecast nearly 200 hours a week, the NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION announces in its annual report.

■

Two Columbus, Ohio, sisters brought honors and distinction to their family when they graduated from OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY at the end of the fall quarter of 1954.

Gwendolyn Bertha Carson received her Ph.D. in physiological chemistry and Geneva Elizabeth Carson graduated cum laude and with distinction as a medical technician from the college of arts and sciences. Both girls have further distinguished themselves by becoming members of the Ohio state university faculty.

Another interesting fact about the university fall convocation is that fifty-four, or approximately ten percent, of the graduates received Ph.D. degrees. Included in this group, besides Miss Carson, were Samuel Cook, political science; Marvin Fields, agricultural education; and Paul McStallworth.

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Book Review

HIGH FIDELITY

***South Street.* A novel by William Gardner Smith. New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1954. 312pp. $3.50.**

William Gardner Smith's third novel is in point of time and fact a fictional sight-seeing tour to the Negro sector of present-day Philadelphia. Much of *South Street* is the story of what happens, or fails to happen, after three brothers swear to wreak reprisal on whites in general because their father has been slain by a Southern lynch mob. Only one of them, however, Michael, is temperamentally fitted for the role of avenger; the vow therefore loses force and meaning as the other two respond to the more pressing and positive of their needs.

It becomes Philip's first duty to mature, and Claude's to counter the social reaction to his marriage to Kristin Kennedy, a talented white violinist who soothes his would-be savage breast with musical charms and pristine innocence.

Alongside the lives of the three brothers is set another picture which rounds out Mr. Smith's pageant. At its center is Lil, a playful little thing whose blend of beauty and mischief qualifies her for the role of strip-tease artist rather than for the vulture to whom Mr. Smith feeds her (apparently because her boy friend Slim does not seriously assert his love claim and possibly because of the brutal attitude her family has toward her). Slim himself is a lackadasical numbers writer whose part offers rich possibilities Mr. Smith fails sufficiently to explore. Next come the Blues Singer and the Old Man, the one a fusion of lonely innocence and vulgar language, the other a political leech motivated by the faint will to live in peace and lecherous passion.

Neither *Anger at Innocence* nor *South Street* begins to match the pointed effect of *The Last of the Conquerors*, a first novel at once charged with veri-

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similitude and political dynamite. In *South Street* Mr. Smith's choice of a wide variety of characters (with subsequent hop-skipping-and-jumping from one to the other) is made at the sacrifice of depth in any one. Nevertheless, the author's touch, though not firm, is sure; for here is a high fidelity recording of sights and sounds in Philadelphia and many similar communities.

HENRY F. WINSLOW

BEST NEWS OF '54

(*Continued from page* 74)

posite quotations which are only fourteen years apart in origin but centuries apart in significance and which, for that very reason, help measure the full extent of our progress. In October of 1940, the United States Army issued the following statement of policy: ". . . The separation of the races has proved satisfactory over a long period of years and changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense." That was 1940. In 1954, the following statement was made by Major John B. Wolcott, Troop Executive at Keesler Field, a native of Biloxi: "In time, perhaps not in my lifetime, Negroes will have equal status—though perhaps not socially. Our airmen who are discharged have different views in civilian life than they had before. It happens more and more every day. They are learning to live with Negroes."

In terms of what that last sentence especially means, not just for Negroes but for all Americans, in terms of the contrast between the words and deeds of 1940 and those of the present, I submit it would be extremely difficult to replace my choice for the best news of 1954.

BEYOND THE SEAS

(*Continued from page* 80)

taken lightly, and it is possibly worthwhile to note that Wright's judgment is similar to Tonybee's, which likewise imputes the disease of twentieth century man to the failure of Christian technocracy to relieve on the widest possible scale a hungry and suffering world.

Contrariwise, the significant thing about *An American in India* is that though it takes a breastforward position in the face of hard reality, it fully admits the possibility of a solution and points towards it. Hence in Redding's view of the world as in Bacon's three centuries before him there issues the admonition that modern man does not rightly know either his sources or his strength for relieving man's estate. It is a view which should be pondered seriously, for where there is no vision, the people perish.

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